SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Design - Annual Exhibition.
Academy of Music - La Camargo. Matthee.
Booth's Theatre - Homeo and Juliet. Matinee. Bijor Opera House—The Specie Knight Matines, Chickering Hall—Mrs. Sout-Siddons, &c. Matines, Daty's Yew Theatre—The Brook, Matines, Fifth Avenue Theatre—Frais of Fenzanca, Matines, Grand Opera House—Tory Parior's Treirs, Matines, Moster & Blat's Garden-Concert. Madison Square Garden-Batel Kirks, Matines Medicon Square Garden-Harristics. Matters, New York Aquarism.—Ten Nights to a Barroom, Matter Nible's Garden-Kerry Gow. Matters. Park Theatre-Joshua Wistromb. Matters, Standord Theatre. Holders. Sen Francisco Minwicets-Sparting School. Mailton.

Usion Square Thentre-Betracio, Matines, Wallack's Thentre-A Child of the State. Mailnes, Windsor Theatre-Hazeppa. Mattice.

Against What ?

Against the traditionary usage from WASHINGTON to the present day. Against the entire Democratic party. Against a majority of his own party. In the face of his own corrupt record of sight years.

Against the moral sentiment of the country. Against the instincts of the whole country in favor of freedom and equality, and of

rotation in office. Against the "unalterable" resolutions of the Republican party, adopted only four

years ago. Against all these, can GRANT be elected? Not by the votes of a free people.

The Case of Davis Hatch-A Legacy of Grantism.

The San Domingo job was not only disgraceful in itself, but it was made doubly Infamous by one of the grossest outrages ever perpetrated on an American citizen by the direct complicity of his own Government.

The San Domingo scheme was a desperate speculation which two adventurers originated. They enlisted powerful influence and GRANT became their active partner. He sent to San Domingo BABCOCK, then his private secretary, who negotiated a scandalous treaty with BAEZ, in which GRANT was distinctly pledged to exert all his power to carry it through the Senate, and thus to consummate a corrupt bargain for which a large sum of money was taken from the Treasury.

At that time Davis HATCH was living on the island. The schemers, who proposed to grab everything valuable, entered into a conspiracy, with the knowledge if not with the direct complicity of BARCOCK, to have HATCH arrested and tried on the trumpedup charge of insurrection against the Government. HATCH represented valuable concessions held by Augustus Schell and others, and the conspirators wanted them. He was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to expulsion from the island, immediately and unconditionally. Still he was held for nearly six months a strict prisoner, it being admitted by the authorities that the only ground for this arbitrary confinement was the dread that, if released, HATCH would oppose the purchase of San Domingo. These and other facts were communicated to the State Department by the commercial agent of the United States, in September, 1869; but Don HAMILTON FISH, then GRANT'S Secretary of State, and now a volunteer advocate of the third term, took no notice whatever of this shocking outrage. His master wanted annexation, and he prostituted his high office

to aid the job. More than three months afterward, HATCH succeeded in getting a letter to Senator FERRY of Connecticut setting forth his wrongs. Then, for the first time, public attention was called to the criminal conspiracy. The acting Consul, who originally reported the facts, was removed from office because he was suspected of being unfriendly to the treaty, and RAYMOND H. PERRY of

a friend of the project.

PERRY found the case of HATCH so outrageous that he made a peremptory demand for his release. He was set free upon condition of embarking immediately on board the United States ship Yantic for Havana. without time to settle his affairs or even to gather his personal effects. He was treated as an enemy, entitled to no favor. Meantime, a whitewashing investigation had been ordered by the Senate, and HATCH was prevented from appearing in person before the committee. A majority, composed of JACOB M. HOWARD, JAMES W. NYE, GRORGE H. WILLIAMS, and WILLARD WARNER, all GRANT worshippers, of course vindicated

BABCOCK. They were chosen for that end. The minority was powerless, but enough of the truth came out to expose the enormity of the crime and the guilt of those chiefly connected with it. While the majority of the Senate remained Republican, Mr. HATCH had no chance of a fair hearing. He sent a respectful petition recently, asking for an inquiry. Mr. Conk-LING attempted to sneer down his petition by citing the report of Landaulet WILLIAMS and his associates in 1870, and by intimating

that it was conclusive against HATCH. An investigation which shall be searching, downright, and honest is demanded, not only in justice to this injured citizen, but in order that the foul blot on American diplomacy and history shall be removed by holding up GRANT, FISH, and all the incriminated officials to the scorn of their countrymen. BABCOCK, though stained all over with dishonor, is allowed to hold a responsible post in the public service, and to enjoy the benefits of a commission which he has disgraced. The time has come when the San Domingo conspirators can be called to account. Mr. HATCH promises to do his part. He ought to be allowed the opportunity.

The Next Ameer of Cabul.

The British offer to support ABDUL RAH-MAN's claims to the Ameership opens some prospect of a settlement of the Afghan difficulties. We do not yet know the confitions attached to this proposal, but a disagreement is scarcely likely on this head, since we were previously apprised by cable that envoys of this candidate had been despatched to win the favor of the Indian Government on almost any terms. The past career of this prince indicates that he. if any one, might succeed in exerting a show of authority and a species of restraint over the Afghan population.

From a diplomatic point of view, ABDUL RAHMAN has a sort of prescriptive right to recognition on the part of the Viceregal Government. He is the son of AFZUL Khan, the half brother of SHERE ALI, who, in 1867, after the latter's defeat at Khelat-I-Ghilzals, was formally acknowledged by Lord Law-RENCE as Ameer of Cabui and Candahar. APZUL soon died, however, and by 1868 the fortune of war veered round, so that ABDUL RAHMAN, after the most vigorous attempts to make head against his uncle, was forced to find a place of refuge within Russian territory. He had shown abilities so much superior to those of other pretenders that |

his presence at Tashkent was a perpetual thorn in the side of SHERE ALL, and long indisposed that ruler to view with favor Gen. Kaufmann's advances. There was, too, a specific reason for his distrust, owing to the fact that this particular member of Dost Mohammen's family had acquired a strong hold on the people of Afghan Turkistan, as the district between the Hindoo Koosh and the Oxus is called, by his marriage with a Badakshi Princess, and also by a somewhat prolonged residence among them as Governor. As recent events have proved, this apprehension was well founded. No sooner did ABDUL RAHMAN appear in Badakshan than the whole adjoining region declared for him, and he is at this moment master of the three provinces

north of the Hindoo Koosh. It is by no means certain that the present Liberal Ministry will insist on a condition which three Afghan rulers have successively declared themselves incapable of fulfilling, namely, the permanent residence of a British envoy at Cabal. It may be that some compromise has been suggested on this head which will avoid arousing Afghan susceptibilities without an explicit waiver claim whose rejection was made by Lord Lyrron the ground of the present war. In any case this question will present less difficulties for ABDUL RAH-MAN than it did for YAKOOB Khan. In the first place, the murder of Major Cavagnant has been fearfully avenged, and the Afghan tribes have learned that the chances of successful revolt, even in the depths of winter, have been reduced to a minimum by the advance of the British bases of supplies to Peshawur and Quettah. Moreover, the son of APZUL Khan is a man of much riper experience and far stronger character than the deposed Ameer, and he will doubtless surround himself at Cabul with levies from Afghan Turkistan devoted to his own person and unlikely to make common cause with the Cabulese. He cannot be expected, it is true, to feel other than grateful sentiments for Gen. KAUPMANN, who treated him with great attention, and through whom he received a handsome subsidy amounting to 25,000 rubles a year throughout his term of exile. But this no longer constitutes an insuperable objection, for if Mr. Gladstone's former professions afford any key to the future policy of his Cabinet in Asia, the interests of Russia and

be considered incapable of reconcilement. Brother Blaine and Brother Bruce.

England in that quarter will not henceforth

A ticket which certain "prominent colored citizens" of Washington commend to the colored voters of the Republican party, and especially to the colored delegates to Chicago, consists of James G. Blaine for President and BLANCHE K. BRUCE for Vice-President.

Mr. BLAINE is well known as a friend of the colored race; his heart bleeds for them at stated seasons. Mr. BLANCHE K. BRUCE is a colored man and United States Senator from Mississippi; his heart is said to bleed for Mr. BLAINE.

The nameless but no doubt prominent colored citizens of Washington, where, by a singular coincidence, Mr. BLAINE'S literary bureau is situated, have issued an address to the Republicans of the country, "Now that we are emancipated and enfranchised," says the address, "it behooves us like other people to look out for our best interests, and not to tie to any man on account of his war record?

That is sensible enough, as far as GRANT is concerned. GRANT's contemptuous opinion of the "nigger" is pretty well known. There is no reason why colored men should tie to" the ex-President.

Brother BLAINE is recommended by the ddress for various reasons, among them because he believes we ought to have more colored cadets at West Point, and because if elected President, he will appoint more, and see that they are protected also;" because he is " a man of the highest moral character;" because he has "a giant mind, example of Uneas last year, who was entered capable of grasping and solving the complex questions of the present age;" and be cause he is " a perfect paragon of approved statesmanship."

Several reasons are also given why Mr. BLANCHE K. BRUCE should be nominated for Vice-President. These are not of the slightest practical importance. If the BLAINE and BRUCE movement ever gets as far as the nomination of Brother BLAINE for the first place on the ticket, the colored brethren will find that it was never intended, either by the paragon of approved statesmanship or by Mr. BLANCHE K. BRUCE, that it should go any further.

It is well that GRANT should be nominated. That great journal, the New York Times, for once in the lamentable condition of advocating the wrong side, deems his nomination a moral certainty. And for our own part we have been very much inclined to think that, in spite of all the ciphering which figured him out of the race, the immense amount of money put up in his behalf would make him the Republican candi-

There are many reasons why it is desirable that he should be nominated. It will put the third term and imperialism thoroughly to the test. The defeat of GRANTwhich we regard as morally certain-will put an end to third-termism for a century

Then nominate GRANT! Let him be put up and knocked down! The country will breathe more freely after

the interesting performance.

The GRANT Ring managers of the Illinois State Convention did their work thoroughly up to the hour of adjournment. Though they held the Convention by a very small majority, they operated things in such a way as to send a wholly GRANT delegation to the Chicago National Convention, and to secure there a united vote in the interest of GRANT.

The racing season for New York will be inaugurated on the 31st of May at Jerome Park, when the spring meeting of the American Jockey Club for 1880 will begin. Thirty races are on the programme, from the half-mile dash for two-year-olds to the two-and-a-quarter-mile run by seasoned flyers for the Westchester Cup. Sandwiched with the brushes on the flat are the usual exciting hurdle races and steeplechases. The entries comprise the flowers of all the bes stables, from G. L. LOBILLARD's, including his wonderful three-year-old brown colt Sensation, who was never headed in his eight races last year, down to the owners of a few picked flyers. It will puzzle judges of horses to select winners this season, as is shown by the unexpectedly brilliant performances of several horses during the recent meetings in the Southwest. From Jerome Park, where the races will end on June 12, the horses will proceed to Sheepshead Bay to contest in a lively programme full of rich purses, offered by the new Coney Island Jockey Club. The meeting here will extend from the

19th to the 26th of June. After a rest of one week, the flyers will appear in Monmouth Park, on the beautiful race course adjoining Long Branch. The first summer meeting is to open on July 3 and close on July 10. Six or seven races, including a hurdle race

or steeplechase, are announced for each day. The horses will then recress the bay to appear

in the summer meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which will occupy the time from the 14th to the 31st of July. This is to be followed by midsummer races from the 4th to the 10th of August over the same course. Monmouth Park comes next in order with its second meeting, Aug. 14 to 21. The Coney Island Club will give its last meeting Aug. 25 to Sept, 11 and the American Jockey Club will close the regular meetings during the first ten days in October, reserving the last footfalls for extra

races on election day. In the mean time races are announced at Brighton Beach three days each week, from June 15 to Sept. 15. As the fields of horses run at Brighton are mainly owned by men outside of the regular associations, the same breakneck races may be looked for this season as occurred last year, when it sometimes puzzled the best turfmen to decide whether the pool box. the owners, the jockeys, the judges, or the

horses won the races. Altogether the season at the seaboard promises to be highly exciting and interesting, to say nothing of the 130 races to be run at Saratoga from July 17 to Sept. I. in which many of the most noted cracks from all sections will

participate. Those who are inclined to drive at a reckless pace through the streets, without concern about the life or limb of pedestrians, will do so at their peril hereafter. A coachman who ran over a lady at Broadway and Third street was sent to the penitentiary for thirty days and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 last week, and yesterday a young man who ran over and killed a laborer, in Third avenue, was convicted of manslaughter, and will probably be sentenced to a long term of imprisonment and to pay a

The competitive shooting at Creedmoor for places on the American team continues to develop excellent results. Wednesday's fine scores, in the LEECH Cup match, were partly accounted for by an almost perfect day; but the day after was decidedly upfavorable, and yet the seven-aspirants who completed their scores all reached 201 out of a possible 225, and the highest score was 212. It is clear that there is naterial enough in the country not only for as good a team as ever crossed the water, but for a second barely inferior.

A splendid reunion of war veterans was held in this city on Thursday evening, consisting of men who, when Sumter was fired upon and the country called to arms, joined the Union League Club. Munching their Saumon de Kensebec and Terrapin à la Maryland, and sipping their ponche and pommery, one hundred and forty-three survivors of the struggle recalled their hardships and listened to speeches on war topics in the festive club which they joined when the war broke out.

TRICKETT has already been accommodated with a match in England, though not by HAN-LAN. BOYD has expressed a willingness to meet him for \$1,000 a side after his return from America. This proposition will increase the desire to bring BOYD and HANLAN together on this side of the ocean. A race in this country etween BOYD, HANLAN, and TRICKETT would be a fine arrangement for next October, and if these three great Britons should fear that the race wouldn't be regular unless rowed on the Thames, they can find a Thames ready for hem down in Connecticut.

Whatever may be the decision of the court of inquiry in the case of Cadet WHITTAKER, no one can deny that he is an extraordinary young fellow. Innocent or guilty, his perfect composure and coolness in the most trying exigendes of the investigation, under the hottest fire of sarcasm, during the most startling disclosures of evidence against him, and with the knowledge that most of those around him believed that he slit his own ears, cropped his own hair, and was lying in all his testimony, have been remarkable. The strain of nerve, whether innocent or guilty, must have been hard; but he has borne it without flinching, and his whole air has been firm, apparently frank, no more guarded than it ought to be, and always manly. He has never been trapped by the most adrol questioning, nor frightened by the severest tones of his questioners, nor even by the accu mulation of proofs against him.

Cherokee has been scratched for the Dorby which is to be run next Wednesday at the Epsom summer meeting, so following the es pass without a struggle by the Long Land stable in England for the blue ribbon of the turf. The betting has always been more than forty to one against Cherokee. The favorite still continues to be Bend Or, against whom the odds are now only nine to four; next highest is Robert the Devil, with six to one against him.

On Wednesday five persons attempted to put an end to their lives, but failed, and may live to repent of their wicked desires. Lenov BEAUMONT, for the fourth time, tried to end a life made bitter by jealousy. Thomas BENNETT, crazy with drink, tried to hang himself after bidding his friends good-by. George Fuller, discouraged by ill-health, took morphine, but was saved. Joseph Schnoeden cut his throat. but will recover. The first case was in Jersey City. The second and fourth cases were in this city; the third case was in Brooklyn. The most pitiful case of them all was that of FISHER VANSCIVEN 10 years old, living in West Pasenck. This little fellow, an orphan, attempted to hang himself, but was rescued, and said that he had had enough of hanging.

Some people of Wrightstown, in Pennsylvania, whose buildings and fields took fire from a bridge burned by Gen. Couch during Lan's invasion of 1863, have asked Congress this year for about forty-five thousand dollars' com pensation. The committee having charge of the matter, in reporting the relief bill negatively, remind the people of Wrightstown that "the city of Moscow was burned to stay the invader, but history fails to show that any amends or compensation was ever sought or received by private individuals." Yet, can Wrightstown be properly said to be wholly without compensaion after thus seeing recorded in the annals of the country a historic parallel between herself

If there was any lesson or suggestion in the fact that the Harvard freshmen won the annual college regatta, last Saturday, over all the older classes, it has been repeated and intensified by the Yale freshmen accomplishing precisely the same feat at New Haven on Wednesday. Must it be concluded that the freshmen are more fresh and eager than the older students? That they are more willing to train hard? That their larger numbers give more material to draw from? That they part with fewer good oarsmen to the university boat? The fact at any rate is singular.

An American newspaper that speaks of the House of Representatives as "a public nuisance" shows itself lacking in commo sense. Does it want an autocratic government

That all signs fail in a dry time is shown by the weather of the past week. Thursday morning was damp and foggy; a heavy mist hung over the city; the wind was east; thoughtful persons carried umbrellas. In spite of this the for lifted; the clouds rolled away; the sun sun shone brightly, though the wind still blew from the east. Yesterday was clear, warm, dry, though the weather predictions prophesied a storm. Now a storm centre is reported as moving toward the city, and rain is predicted

to-day or to-morrow.

The dry weather is beginning to seriously injure the parks of the city. The grass, so lately a vivid and beautiful green, is becoming brown and dry, and where closely cut is dying. The leaves of plants and of some of the trees are curling on their stems. Unless the rain comes before to-morrow, the thousands who visit the parks, and the country also, will see

DON CAMERON A CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 20,-The arduous laoors and the zeal of Don Cameron in behalf of the third-termer have not been entirely disinterested. His recent visit to Philadelphia had an object beyond the immediate one of seeking to close up the gaps in the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago, Primarily, he desired to reconcile those differences, but in the second place he wanted to take care of himself, and his personal ambition was explained to certain lelegates as a means of overcoming their hos-

tility to Grant. Don Cameron is a full-fledged candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Grant. This sudden change of the programme will carry disappointment to several aspirants in the South who have deluded themselves with the hope of a nomination, and who accepted the recent utterances of the third-termer as an assurance that the bloody shirt was to be aban-

doned in the coming campaign.

Judge Settle and other patriots of his stamp have been doing their best to pack Southern delegations for Grant, believing that if he was nominated they would certainly have a good chance for the second piace. And they relied greatly on Don Cameron to bring about such an arrangement, knowing that he stood first in the confidence of Grant, and had conferred with him more freely than any other member of the Senatorial syndicate in regard to his Presiden-

The Cameron clan do not readily give up a personal point when there is a hope left of carrying it, either by audacity or by the usual resource of corrupt appliance, when other modes fail. The introduction of this element now may cause more confusion than the managers suppose. Grant was load enough to carry, with the record of his disgraceful administration and the popular hostility to the idea of a third term: but with Don Cameron mounted as a rider on both, the load will be rather too heavy even for the strong backs of stalwart Republicans to bear.

Immigrants Wanted in Georgia

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to call attention to the past and the present. as proof that the true condition of the South is not appreciated. What is true of Georgia, the ending Southern State in enterprise and material development, is in a measure true of the other Southern States.

The population of Georgia in 1850 was 906,185; in 1860, 1,136,692—increase 230,507, or 25.43 per cent.; the population in 1870 was 1,184,109—inin 1860, 1,136,692—increase 230,307, or 23.43 per cent.; the population in 1870 was 1,184,109—increase 47,417, or 4 per cent. But for the war the increase from 1860 to 1870 would probably have been 288,720, instead of 47,417, or 60,326 persons per annum actually lost by battle and prevention of increase in population. But the material loss in property has even greater significance when we consider Georgia's present condition. The wealth of the people of Georgia was, in 1850, \$335,426,000; in 1850, \$445,895,000—increase \$310,469,000, or 90 per cent.; in 1870, \$208,169,000—decrease \$377,726,000, or 58.5 per cent. At the former rate the increase would have been 90 per cent.—\$581,305,000—making the wealth of 1870 \$1,227,200,000. Actual wealth, \$208,169,000; loss, \$359,031,000. The loss was more than three times as great as the property left, and the estimate at that in greenbacks, not gold. The above facts are treated in extense in the "Hand Book of Georgia." Thus we have had about seven years increase in population and twenty-five years loss of wealth.

Before the war between the States interest was low and material development was rapid. We accept as a fact that slavery was an incubus, and inconsistent with permanent prosperity, but we submit that its deat, added to the enerous unconstitutional cotton tax, is sufficient to account for the gradual recoperation. The finan-

We accept as a fact that slavery was an incubits, and inconsistent with permanent prosperity; but we submit that its cost, added to the onerous unconstitutional cotton tax, is sufficient to account for the gradual recuperation. The financial ruin of the former landholders makes Georgia a new State, so far as its attractions to immigrants are concerned, in that the price of land has received from \$50 per acre to \$5 per acre, while hundreds of thousands of acres may be bought for \$1.50 per acre, sometimes less. Georgia has 2.396 miles of railway transportation, 2.000 miles of river transportation, public schools free to all the children of the State, 213.000 spindles in operation, a climate unexcelled, and a "Bill of Rights" that guarantees as much civil, religious, political, and social liberty as any American State can offer. Immigrants are cordially received, there is no class society, and integrity, industry, and sobriety will admit the new comer into any society which his education would enable him to enter at the North or West. A pamphlet containing letters from Northern settlers in Georgia proves that this is generally, and not exceptionally, true, Mr. John Bright thus wrote to a citizen of Georgia recently. "As for the South, you will have few Englishmen settling there so long as the old ten per of your people continues to exist. We hear of the libreatment of the negro, and of the hostile disposition of your white people toward families who come from the North." The fact is, as hundreds of Northern settlers in every part of Georgia trees, the interest people continues to exist. We hear of the citient and statest. Northern immigrants are cordially welcomed; and as to the negro, let the followine flaures speak: According to the same consustance are sessively becomed; and as to the near, let the collowine flaures of peak and so the near of the extended of the same consustance are as \$8,000 peaks; is \$41,250,000. The average annual profit on the money invested in sheep in Georgia; is 63 per cent.

and the value of the ection crop produced by them last year (750,000 blast) is \$41,250,000. The average annual profit on the money invested in sheep in Georgia is 63 per cent, while one farmer who owns 3,500 sheen states that in 1875 his sheep yielded a net profit of 90 per cent, on the money invested.

The vast majority of immigrants buy tickets for their destination in the West before leaving Europe. The South' is a terra incoming to them. Of all the immigrants striving at Castle Garden I have not been able to secure twenty white domestic servants for twenty families of Rome, Ga, who clubbed together, as suggested by the "circular letter for the information of employers," issued by the Commissioners of Immigration of New York, and compiled with the rules of said circular. Good wages are offered, with transportation expenses paid. In reply Superintendent Jackson writes: "We are unable to furnish the servants you desire to send to Rome, Ga. The demand here for eligible female servants far excess the supply." The nuthorities at Castle Garden have shown me every courtees, and this statement is only made to show that immigrants will do well to go there, are wanted there, and whenever the truth is appropriated by them such offers will not only be accepted but sought after by them. The Southern States are awakening to the paramount importance of immigration, and I am prepared to offer farms of forty acres, with buildings, for \$290, the farms to be located near railroads, and about forty hours distant from New York city.

Franks Betting.

Foolish Berting. Foolish Berling.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: 1. If Grant receives the Republican nomination and the real Republicans bolt and commate Blaine, would it not be wise on the parts of the Deusscray to endure the latter?

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Supposition of the Deusscray to endure the latter?

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These are not wise questions, and we are surprised that they should be put to us by a man who has read THE SUN for nearly thirty years. In the first place, the Democracy could not possibly take Blaine as their candidate for President; and, in the second place, THE SUN will support neither Blaine nor Grant for President. But do not bet on such foolish questions, which have nothing to do with practical politics. Moreover, refrain from betting altogether.

The Methodist General Conference.

CINCINNATI, May 21 .- In the Methodist General Conference to day the report on the Freedmen's Aid Society, which provides that the poor whites of the South shall receive a share of the educational fund, and that the society shall continue in its present form, was dis

the society shall continue in its present form, was discussed at length and adopted.

The Committee on the Book Concern reported in favor of continuing the Sudheesters Childen Alicente at New Orleans and the Methodic Alicente at Atlanta as separate methodious. A minimity report was presented recontinuities and a support of the Book continuing the Professional Concern was presented recontinuing the Profession of the Continuing the Profession of Advanced as a General Control of the Continuing the Profession Continuing the plant for a centennial reducation fund, to be raised in 1894, which was adopted by the Educational Convention on May 7. A report from the same committee adverse to the consolidation of the Freeding's Ad Society with the Board of Education was adopted.

MONTREAL, May 21.-Last night a mass meeting, called to discuss the chances of a commercial union with the Unifed States, was held at St. Hubert and St. and people. Mr. J. O. Perrault addressed his compatriots, for the meeting was entirely of Fornet Cana patriols, for the meeting was entirely of French Canadians. He spoke of the tack of power of Canadia to make her own treation showed that she was able to standable, so tar at knowing what her commerce required to faster it, and pointed out the sugmation of trails the ruination of agriculturies, and use emigration of One diam's brightnesses, all hits had been caused by mistaken legislation, and by threat Britain's schish policy in abutting Canadia in trom the enlayment of the mether country's commercial treates with loreign nations. The remedy lay in a closer commercial muon with the United States, and he approved of Benator Cox's pian as a basis of negotiations.

ON THE ARKANSAS TRAIL.

PUEBLO, Col., May 6 .- Having a summer's scation. I decided to travel from Gypsum Creek, Kansas, to Colorado in my own wagon, I did so, and to-day arrived in Pueblo.

I think it but right to tell the truth about the Arkansas Valley; to set the minds of young men in the Eastern States who long to raise cattle and sheep on the Colorado plains at case.

ine to Pueblo there is not any grass in the valexcepting little bits of so-called meadow land. The cattle men, taking advantage of the omestead laws, have secured almost all of this meadow land and enclosed it with wire fences. To such an extent has this been done that for miles on the southern bank of the river the emigrant cannot get to the river for water. Hay is sold all along the road at high prices: from fifty cents per 100 pounds in Kansas to \$1.25 per 100 pounds in Colorado. From Great Bend in Kansas to the State's western line, Kansas is being abandoned by many settlers. There has been no rain for ten or eleven months. Homesteads are left, the owners fleeing to the mountains in search of silver. or returning East. Daily I met from three to ten wagons loaded with a scanty supply of food and a few articles of household furniture. The families of these discouraged men were generally in the wagons, a woe-begone set of and people. That the soil of western Kansas is of excellent quality cannot be truthfully denied. The trouble with it is the lack of rain. I met many men from Ness County. They all told me that they had not made any crops in two years. West of the 100th meridian the land is baked as hard as a rock. It is unfit for agricultural purposes unless irrigated. At one point, Garden City, irrigation ditches are being dug on an extensive scale. The settlers told me that they gave one-tenth of the crop to the railway company for the use of the water. Of course, the railway builds the ditch. It is a move in the right direction. Western Kansas and eastern Colorado must be irrigated or abandoned as an

agricultural country. I met many wagons filled with household goods and women and children who were returning to the Eastern States. These told me that they had been farming in southwestern Colorado, east of the mountains, and that they had been forced to abandon their land by the long-continued dry weather. Asking these men why they did not try the mountains, they an-'We have been there. You young chaps who are so hopefully going into Leadville and the Gunnison to prospect, will be footing it eastward to your homes over this railroad next fail. Your feet will be sore; and you will carry your boots over your shoulders. You will have nothing else to carry." I inferred that

this person was disgusted with Colorade. For years I have longed to escape from Kansas and engage in breeding cattle in Montana, where the buffalo and bunch grass thrive. This trip up the Arkansas Valley has shown me that the wild grasses will not stand the grazing of domestic cattle. The buffalo grazed over the land but once a year. They moved up and down this vast expanse of grass land, and much of the grass was not caten. The plants had a chance to recover, to ripen their seeds, to propagate. The buildio when migrating did not care for water. No dry divide was so wide that they he stated to cross it. The fact that they he stated to cross it. The fact that they provide the set of the argument that he great Southern herd of buffalo ied on these plains is the basis of the argument that they are fit for cattle and sheep raising on an extensive scale. Never was a greater mistake made. Cattle will not range more than six or eight miles for water. It they range to that distance it necessitates a daily walk of twelve or sixteen miles to get water. Cattle can not lay on fat while taking this amount of exercise.

The grass in the Arkansses Vailey where large herds have been held is dead. It is tramped out. No amount of rain can restore this range to its former excellence. For mile after mile there is not any more sign of living grass than there is on the cover of a dry goods box. Three or four miles from the river the grass, though extencelose to the ground, is alive; but it cannot grow until there has been a heavy souking rain.

Abandoned houses, some built of unburnt down this vast expanse of grass land, and much

but it cannot grow until there has been a heavy sonking rain.

Abandoned houses, some built of unburnt brick, some of logs, others slight frame structures, abound in the valley. Claims of 160 acres can be bought for a song. I heard of homesteads being sold for five dollars. I was offered one for ten dollars. Over the dry, cracked land spectre prairie fires constantly chase each other. As the sun grows strong, these spectres of fires long pust spring up, and, sweeping before the strong winds, hide the face of the country under what appears to be a cloud of fire.

The Arkansas River was dry in many places when I came up the valley. I met a band of

said that his greats. This at a distance of 350 miles from the mountains. As the mountains are approached, the river fied has water in it, and, but before the hisniands are seen, the stream is wide and rapid. A short distance west of Dodge City I saw a whiriwing form in the river field. The dust column that are sewas as perfect as though it were formed in a desert, the column that are seven as perfect as though it were formed in a desert.

the river bed. The dust column that arcse was as perfect as though it were formed in a desert. In a bend in the river, where a few small cotton-wood trees stood in loafless nikedness, we camped for noon. As I drove down the slight bank into the woods my horses were frightened by a few lambs staggering toward them, uttering plantive cries. Thinking that the ewes had left them in the woods which they went to the range to feed. I noid no altention to them. Driving through the trees to the bank of the real range, which the graund no altention to them. Driving through the trees to the bank of the real range, which the graund no altention to them. Driving through the trees to the bank of the range to feed. I noid no altention to them. Driving through the trees to the bank of the range to feed. I noid no altention the graund the trees to the bank of the range than the graund the trees to the trees the range than the graund the trees the trees the range that the trees that the trees the range that the trees were lained and with the river, and the trees were lained and the trees the range to the range

It may have been done elsewhere FRANK WILKERON, A Post Office Investigation.

FLUSHING, N. Y., May 21.—An investigation is being mate by the New York Post Office detectives into the official affairs of Postmasfer William C. Wayner of College P. 101. In consequence of the alleged detection of registered maney letters. Mr. Wagner has resigned, and College P. 181. in consequence of the alleged detention of registered money letters. Mr. Wagner has resigned and tharies Engelhardt has been appointed to hit the posi-tion.

A BREEZE IN THE HOUSE.

Very Small and Unpromising for a Hot Day. but Still a Breeze of Contradiction WASHINGTON, May 21.-At a quarter to 4 this afternoon, the House went into Com-

4 this afternoon, the House went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. White (Rep., Pa.) declared that a statement made by Mr. Bayne (Rep., Pa.) to the effect that Mr. White did not leak after his constituents' pension claims, was falso.

Mr. Bayne (responding with excitement) said: "You are not worth poticing here, and you ought to say that outsile."

Mr. White-I will say it again.

Mr. Bayne-If you do, you will see me outside. You may depend on that.

Mr. White-I will not allow any man to misters or the. From the little station near the Kansas State

Mr. White—I will not allow any man to misrepresent me.

Mr. Bayne then turned his attention to a remark made by Mr. Reason of Texas, to the effect that, on account of the protective tarif,
the poor recipie of Pennsylvania were so hardly oppressed that they needed a great many
pensions. He asserted that these tariff laws
had enabled the General Government to
manufacture the munitions of war which had
been needed to suppress the receiving. He
very well understood how men who had been
put down in that war could now rise up and
object to those tariff laws.

Mr. White three back with indignation the
charge made by his colleague that he had been
indifferent to the claims of his district. It was
ungracious and improper for any gentleman
to attack his colleague for boldly expressing
his convictions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN f Thursday I notice a communication from an "Inquir-ng Bicyclist." As one who is sequalited with the old bone-shaker and the present great improvement on it. I would refer the "Inquiring Ricyclist" to the fact of physicians, lawyers, and clergymen being among the most earnest advecates of the bleycle. As a matter of fact, the undersigned, who, as is well known, was one of the first to take un bioveling, can truthinly aftern that there are not any injurious effects from its use. On the contrary, its use is exceedingly exhibitating and strengthening to the whole body.

The writer's own experience on the old bone-shoker, or velocipede, justifies him in coinciding with 'Inquirious in health.

In a former issue of Firs Sex I noticed a communication from one who considered the larged a substance on the common highway. After me to answer him by saving that eminent lawyers say and indiges have health that a bievole is entitled to all the privileges of carriages. All that is needed is a little courtesy on birth sides. physicians, lawyers, and clergymen being among the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would it not be an excellent filing to establish competitive ex-minations for clerks, to test and grade their efficiency, under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce? By clerks I mean all that miscellaneous class of per-

sons employed in manufacturing, shipping, banking, and general commercial offices; and the object of such ex-

general commercial offices; and the object of such examinations would be to encourage promising young men, and to make known in a public and official manner those who are most expert in their respective departments and most florough in their knowledge of general business. The result would be, on the one hand, to raise the standard of officency and to bring to notice the most caracter men; and, on the officer land, to afford numerchants and bankers an objectivity to select really competent men; and, on the officer land, to afford numerchants and bankers an objectivity to select really competent men; and, on the officer land, the afford numerchants and bankers an objectivity to recent upon the interpretation is very small. This arises from the fact that there is a popular idea among young people that to be a clerk is to be a gentleman, and many appraints only learn their mistake by bitter experience, when they are too old to acquire some useful trade. Something, therefore, needs to be done to educate this class to a knowledge of themselves, and to show them whether or not they are fit to be business men. I suggest the above as one means.

New York, May 21.

The Original Settlers of America. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A deep interest is taken in the explorations about to be made in Mexico and Central America, in order to bring to light the lost history, skill, inventions, arts, genius, and science of the unknown races who lived, died, and passed into oblivion on this continent. Many remains have been discovered, but much still remains to reward the antiquarian, the historian, and the friend of humanity. One link needs perfecting. The Azice antiquities now on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art are nearly similar in design to those discovered recently in

the Isle of Cyprus. It may possibly be shown by further

Pennie taik of the discovery of drass and the work
Pennie taik of the discovery of drass and the circulation
of the blood as something new. The Phoenicians and
Plato in or of them thousands of years are. There is a
strong probability that America was partitly colonized by
the Phoenicians, Carthagicians, and Expyrians.
In the claborate article in The Suy on this subject you
are right in sheaking of American civilization as dating
back to the beginning of Assyrian history. If it can be
shown that American antiquities are similar to those of
the Phoenicians and Carthagicians, then the race of
them and not of Sem originally peopled America. The
america colonized Spain, Irvinal, France, Italy, Sarunia, Seriy, and the Balearic false in the Mediterranean,
In calculating the increase of oppulation after the
lews went divertions. ud of the.
The Arkansas River was dry in many places
en I came up the valley. I met a band of
nies and mules that were being driven to
lorado for sale. The owner of these animals

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I beg leave to call public attention to the ticket-seller in the box office of Booth's Theatre. As it was advertised that the sale of reserved scats for Ingersoll's jecture on Sanday evening next would commence Thursday morning. I applied about moon on that day for pickets, but was told afternoon, the printing press having broken down. I called again at a quarter before 4 o'clock, and asked for production four tickets in the parquet. I was told that with the exception or a few seats in the last rew back, all the seats on the ground floor and all the first three rows of seats in the baleany had been sold. I expressed my wiscounts up that a seaton for the last three for the seats of the first three forms. incredulity at this assertion that in three quarters of an hour over 1000 of the best sears could have been sold, especially as no crowd of applicants was discernible, but one gentlemen, who was there on the same errand as mine, and who can bestif to fall I say. That there is cultusien with especialty who expect to soil takets on the evening of the better at a premium seems evident.

BROOKEYS, MAS 21.

A. C. C. TAMSES,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Another day you have sepublished a "coming despatch" that could be sent by the commander of the Russian army. language is a very difficult one, being abundant with long words, pronunciation of which is beyond the power

"Segodnia mee viterilee Kitayskuue arminee leeko izhilee elo: onee ostavilee jiat sot oolitika, mee pule-alee sem orbitika elwazat ranermikh. "Gen Skorktry, Glavnocomanduueshehy."

Which means in English:
Today we met the Chinese army and easily defeated
it, they have left five hundred killed; we have lost seven
killed and twenty wounted.
Gen. Skonkarr, Commander in Chief.
Yours truly.

Pets Ivasovitch Porore.

No Bividend for Policy Holders.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read to-day's Ses an article about the cost of winding up broken savings banks and life insurance companies. receipts, as you state, are \$144.911, and the expenses, after than receiver's commission, \$12.200. Why no declare a dividend to the unioriumate policy solders? or will that not be done before all the assets are Address of which has been delibered to the Insurance Com-rue affairs of the Globe Motual Life Insurance Com-The affairs of the Globe Motual Life Insurance Compenty have been pending about eighteen months, and there is no innited time for settlement the rest of the re-cepts will be swallowed up.

A Sevense.

New York, May 20.

Women and the Church,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! In the ditorisi, "If the Women Desert the Church," you say: Still it remains to be proved that she is ceasing to be a "hristian and becoming an unbeliever." Artistican and becoming 4n unbeliever."

I are not no optimise, but if Cristianity is the relation lake it to be, the train hater education of woman will to stroy it about the same time that M. E. Tringon accepts in sweeting that the sea with a broom. Only let as be sure that women are thoroughly refuncted, and not just frained to glisly prattic the philosophic smatterings at the day.

Put applicated, May 17.

Military Drill in Boston Schools.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Boston public school children have a "military drill," but I becard the opinion that, considering a Brigadier. but I bazard the opinion that, considering a prisoner-ticentral is the instructor, they are very deficient as soldiers. In February hart I saw an exhibition drift of the Latin School boys, and was not much impressed. The best soldier in the school was a colored boy. Planmer by name, and in is certainly one of the finest soldiers I have seen anywhere. To test this matter let some military school challenge the Latin School boys to have a prize drift. BIRMINGHAM, CORR., May 17.

Bob Ingersoli's God.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Hermon II (title, in yesterday's Sus, begs the question by assuming that "Bob Ingersoll" denies the existence of

The Morgan Resolutions and the Kellogy Case. WASHINGTON, May 21 .-- Mr. Morgan (Dem.) of WASHINGTON, MAY 21.—Mr. MOTERN (Dem.) Of Alshaux moved that his bill in regard to the electoral vote be taken on. Mr. Conkiow (Rep.) of New York, spouking for his party, objected to the postpomenent of the Kellong case, which had pre-bowerer, were waite vote, Messyl, Hampton and Butter, however, were with the Democrats, the motion of Mr. Morgan was carried.

BUNBEAMS.

-An English paper says that Lord Bea-

It is illegral in England to sell crabs easiring less than to incluse across the back, and per-na selling them have labely to an panished.

-At Napies two leading lournals, the seeds and the Probe are creed in the streets by the -Hard times in England do not seem to

il on the London Times. The issue for May I find twenty iges and a venty four columns of advertisements. -Owing to the unusual severity of last winter, Europe is well stocked with ice, and, if noces sary, could export the article in large quantities this

-Garibaldi, who is in excellent health, is at present repairing and enlarging his house on the island of Caprera. The enlargement is made in view of his

recent marriage with the morse of his shildren. -- A boy elimbed up a ladder to a rear window of a public hall at Madison. Wis , to see the performance of Daprez & Remedict's minstrets. Dupres shock him off, breaking his leg, and was fined \$25, with

a suit for damages to follow. -A Nashville showman hired a marvelusly ugly and misshapen negro, put him into a huge trough of mud, and exhibited him as a "homan hog," But the man proved that much was not his natural ele-ment by catching cold and dying of pneumonia.

-In a women's foot race at San Francisco. violently on the track, threatened to white each other, and finally began to cry, all or which the spectators seemed to enjoy as a pleasing break in the mo

-A man was struck down by paralysis in a Michigan sawmiil. He fell across a log which was being sawed, and was carried with it slowly but surely to the saw. He was conscious, but utterly helpiess. The saw had cut half way through his arm when his awigh

predicament was discovered.

The law of the ancients forbidding a statue to be raised to a live man, or to a dead one except after a lapse of a certain number of years, has become quite obsolete. It is the fashion now in Europe to erect coments to the living rather than the dead; and it has been estimated that two hundred busis and statues are at present being chisciled out in honor of living men, of

all sorts and conditions. -The Golos says that from April 23 to Sept. 3 of last year there were sent from the Moscow Central Prison to Siberia over 11,000 prisoners. All over them went by the Nijuy-Novgorod overland route. Over 10,000 were exiled for various terms, and 105 were condemned to hard labor in the Siberian mines. These risoners were transported from Moscow by rail, the risoners train, carrying from 300 to 800 persons, leav-

ing the city every Monday. -James Kingsbury went into a Providence gambling room with \$10,000 in his pocket, and an over-dose of whiskey in his stomach. His drunkenness en-abled the sharpers to get his money quickly. After taking \$1,200 by a pretence of winning it, they resorted to the more simple mode of grabbing it by the handful. A characteristic feature of the case was that one of the gamblers, who secured \$1,500, had, when arrested, lost all but \$500 playing against a Boston fare bank.

-The Royal Academy, whose grand annual dinner has just occurred, has not even a charter. Its rights and privileges are based on an unscaled and unattested instrument signed by King George III. to oblige Benjamin West and thirty-five of his private friends. "I approve of this plan," wrote the King, who knew next to nothing about art; "let it be put into execution." It was put into execution, and Sir Joshus Reynolds became the first President.

-The Duchess of Bedford, who is announced as the new Mistress of the Robes, is sister of Earl Delawarr and of Lady Derby. The mistress of th robes to a queen regnant corresponds with the office of groom of the stole to a king, and the post is the time ribbon of feminine appointments in the royal household. It is the only court office held by a woman which now changes with the Ministry, and the Duchess is almost the only married woman about the Queen who is not a willow

-Amasa Wilsey of Petaluma, Cal., dreamed last fall that he would die on May 1, 1880. The occur-rence impressed him, though he affected to attach no importance to it, and he joined three life insurance to certies, so as to leave his wise provided for in case of hi death. On May 1 he was apparently in perfect health A dinner was to have been given to him in the evening, to celebrate his escape from a fulfilment of the dream. The party had just gathered, when he fell from his chair,

stricken by heart disease, and died in a few minutes -A savage disposition is inherited by orses as well as by men. Thus Maley Edris, who bit the lockey Archer to severely at Newmarket the other day. starting post, flew at Mr. Greville's Alarm, which was the favorite, with open month, drove him over the rails, and unshipped his celebrated jockey, Flatinan. Later on, the late Duke of Bedford's Golden Drop bloked Flatman in the ribs, and certainly hastened, if he did not

-Mr. Quaritch, the well-known London bookseller, bought, on the 29th uit, at the Walpelean, a not quite perfect copy of the colebrated "Chronics of St. Albane," printed in the abbey about 1483. It und been described in the auction catalogue, and was sold as a Caxton, but was discovered by the purchaser to be an tou's press. The half dozen books which iss

Monastery of St. Albans are, perhaps, the rarest of all the as of early English typegraphy. -The Dean of the Protestant Faculty of Theology in Paris has written a letter to M. Paul Bert, welcoming the proposed law doing away with the exemption from military duty heretofore emoved by students of theology in France. This exemption he says, cruiting of the paytorate more difficult; but the Dennis disposed to see a good raidance in the disappearance

braced the elerical calling in order to shirk the duty of serving their country as sobliers. -Arthur Cole Hill was in the Hudson Bay Company's employ, and held a position of considerable reson-shility in Manitoba. He was an Englishman of effication and intelligence, and 50 years old. He fell in love with an Indian girl, married her, abandoned the little civilization to be found in that region, and lived in a wigwam with his wife. During five years he was life, and hardly ever seeing a white man. He died tocently. To a former white companion he said that his marriage had been exceedingly happy, and that he had

never desired to leave his savage surroundings. -Lem Offutt shot his father-in-law, Richard Evans, at Georgetown, Ky., two years ago. The toillet lodged in Evans's spine, paralyzing him, and that making him an almost helpless cripple for life. He said nothing about vengeance, refused to appear in court as a complainant, and it was generally supposed that he for gave the assailant. But Lem kept carefully away from bim. This spiling, Evans was able to ride out in an easy wagon; and it was observed that he always had a covered pistol tyring in his lap, and closely acanned every man who came in sight. He was looking for Lem, and of finally meeting him in the road, he sont a ball directly

through his heart. -A glass manufacturer of Leeds, England, a wistower with five children, proposed to a wee whom he understood to be its years of see. Findhowever, that she was younger, he wrote that he would prefer her elder sister. She replied that he castles ing, and she hoped the matter would end there-means ing his reference to her sister, but he understood the re-ply to mean that he was released from his one council and subsequently he married a sollow who had too children. He was said for by sain of promise, and a pury found a werdiet for the planning with a furthers

-For some reason or other M. Thers would not have an almanac in his study, and was ob-unable to date a letter because he could not remove the day of the month. Upon one occasion a singer clerk, to whom he had promised a letter of recomment tion, came by appointment for it, and M. Thers with it down to write it, asked him the day of the month. For a moment the young man could not remember it, an '9. Triers exclaimed "You are not likely to make as 4 administrator it you cannot remember the lays of list mouth." He wrote the lister, however, saxing as he gave it to the young man; "Always carry a pocket alma

-William Bridges, of Greencastle, Ital. was asked to contribute toward building a Motories Church. He is a Universalist, and he said that he would give \$100, on condition that a Universited man should be allowed to preach three scrutors it. newedifice. The offer was accepted and the money of the Rev. Mr. Curry presched the first of the Langer discourses, and improved the opportunity to view askall orthotox Christianity. The congregation was rifled, and on the following day the officers for right promise with Bridges by returning the \$100 clared that the bargain most no constitution, and the

-A considerable steel-making industry exists to the present day in China, on the Laper Yalls's whence the steel is sent to Tiencian tor ship our is suited. tribution. It fetches much higher prices than t ish shed imported into the country. The Claim brigists recognize three kinds of steri, north which is produced by adding unwenter! while the mass is subject to the act is in the pure in a many times subjected to fire, and make their with a A duil headache, continuess, low spirits, and rosanpetito are some of the indications of a bilious article,
with some restore the livery and article with some frequencies from the content of the content o